

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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GOOD TIMES FOR NEVADA

THEY are coming and coming faster than the present generation can measure. When two big railroads conclude that this state affords better opportunities for settlers than other states it implies that a heavy influx of population is headed this way. The Western Pacific, which never was in a position to offer any inducements to settlers, has opened a colonization bureau with the sole object of diverting some of the travel from the north and west into the lands of this state. There is no reason why the farm movement should halt at the eastern frontier of Nevada or be deflected north and south of the boundary. Land is cheaper here than elsewhere and it rests with the railroads to advertise the advantages and let the people of the congested east know what may be had here by men with determination and a little money. This is the state of the cheapest lands in the nation and it is about time that something should be done to attract settlers. The Southern Pacific has gone into the farm colonization business with energy and money by engaging some of the best talent that may be secured for the purpose of showing tillers of the soil what should be done under local conditions. Hardy W. Campbell, the apostle of dry farming, has been working in Nevada all winter and a portion of the fall with the intention of bringing about a revolution in the system of cultivating the wild lands that must be added to the arable domain before the state attempts to take its place in the ranks of agricultural producers. Prof. Campbell specializes on grains and hay, both of which are sought by the stock and sheep growers to carry them through the winters and save them the cost of shipping their stock to other states for the rigorous season. This state, with its 70,000,000 acres of unoccupied land, is the ideal place for establishing cheap homes, which can be done more rapidly by the conservation of moisture than by the construction of expensive irrigation plants. Then there is Eugene Grubb, the acknowledged leader of potato culture, who is a practical farmer and one with a record of producing more tons of first class standardized spuds per acre than any other grower in the United States or Canada. He is here to lecture and educate the farmers to the necessity for revising their methods, which he declares are obsolete. Instead of raising 200 bushels to the acre he believes Nevada with its virgin soil can produce 500 bushels with very little increase in the outlay. This is the sort of farming that pays and by the introduction of intensive methods he proposes to make Nevada the champion spud state in the Union. He also teaches how to market a crop that the highest values will be secured with a minimum of risk through destructive competition in seasons when the supply is in excess of the normal demand. Another element in the regeneration of Nevada is the more general cultivation of sugar beets, which have potentialities of the most astounding character. The truth of this statement is only beginning to dawn on capitalists and farmers, and a movement is now on foot to bring under cultivation some 20,000 acres in Clark county, where the soil is said to be rich in every property that goes to increase the saccharine contents of the beet. The sugar industry cannot be overdone. Cuba is rolling in wealth and the poorest people of Havana are said to be as lavish in their expenditures as the opulent munition workers of the Delaware manufacturing centers. The Cuban sugar stock of 1914 was estimated to be worth \$133,000,000, representing 2,600,000 tons, which was paid for at the rate of 2.5 cents a pound, or an increase of .6 of a cent over the preceding year. The succeeding year the price was 3.5 and the value of the crop \$197,000,000. In 1916 the crop reached an unprecedented magnitude over 3,000,000 tons and the average price jumped to 4.4 cents a pound, making the value of the crop \$300,000,000. There is not the slightest danger of finding the market for sugar congested for years to come and it is assured that those who take advantage of soil conditions in Nevada to embark in the industry will be well repaid for their labors.

TROUBLES OF ITS OWN

THE enormity of the European war for the time being has banished the thought of an invasion or hostile demonstration from the other side of the Pacific, where we have been taught Japan dreamed of nothing but the thought of bringing this country to a realization of her naval weakness by sending a fleet to the Pacific coast. The principal objection to this course rests in the financial weakness of Japan, which is having a sorry time making both ends meet while struggling to preserve her army and navy on European standards. Japan is burdened with an unrelenting element which believes in taking care of things at home without thoughts of venturing into the uncertain waters of unknown seas in quest of a foe worthy of her prowess. The recent crisis in the diet has come about through the efforts for the pacifist advocates, who have been protesting vigorously against the expenditure of millions and millions wrested from a struggling people in an idle display of armament that could not be exercised against such a power as the United States or Mexico, which would amount to the same thing, for the United States, under the Monroe doctrine, is bound to resent any foreign interference with affairs on the North and South American continents. A war with the United States would not be provoked through any desire for territorial aggrandizement on this continent, but as the result of grabbing land in China, which Japan would administer as an autonomous ally. The German shadow still hovers over Japan. If peace is declared and if the allies feel that Japan's aggression is too uncomfortable to leave a settlement of Kiaochow to the parties concerned, Japan would need her fleet very badly. Therefore it is interesting to know whether, as matters stand now, if Uncle Sam could reach out with his fleet across the Pacific and compel Japan to leave distressed China alone.

SHOULD CLOSE AN INFAMOUS CHAPTER

THE specter of the defunct State Bank and Trust company will not down and it is up to the present legislature to ascertain why something is not done to wipe off this standing scandal by compelling the receiver and the attorney general to close up the miserable chapter in state finances without any further delay. Nothing is to be gained by dilly dallying with the question. The depositors are indifferent to the consequences, since long ago they abandoned all hope of ever realizing another cent on their certificates of deposit. The bank has tangible assets. These assets should be disposed of to the highest bidder forthwith and the curtain dropped on the madcap banking era of 1906 which brought eternal disgrace to Nevada. Liquidation with dispatch is the only way of realizing

anything. If necessary cash in the assets and distribute the money to the poor or let the state have it, but, by all means, dispense with the receiver, whose only capacity seems to have been one of absorption in which he took the sure receipts and made a comfortable living out of the distress of others. A receiver is no longer necessary. The affairs of the bank can be wound up by an order from the court, and it becomes the duty of the legislature to find why such an order was not issued long ago.

Congressman Roberts must think he lived in vain when he reads in the Chicago Tribune where he is paired off with Senator Newlands as a "Democrat from Nevada." This is enough to give Our Ed a stitch in the side.

It's not the leak in the White House so much as the leak in our water pipes that concerns most people in Tonopah and other places in the storm belt.

Invasion of the church by prostitutes is an innovation even for the capricious citizens of San Francisco.

DOCTRINE OF ENTANGLING ALLIANCES OPPOSED BY REPUBLICAN SENATORS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Ground work for the expected attack in the senate on President Wilson's proposal that the United States join a league for peace was laid in a resolution introduced by Senator Borah, reaffirming as a national policy the doctrine of no entangling alliances laid down by Washington and Jefferson.

Unlike the pending Cummins resolution, Senator Borah's proposal makes no direct reference to the president's peace address, but its adoption would commit the senate "in all matters coming before it touching the intent or affairs of foreign countries, to conform its acts to those time-honored principles so long and so happily a part of our own policies."

There was no debate on the resolution, but after its introduction Democratic members of the foreign relations committee went into informal conference and made plans to forestall discussion before the committee has considered it. The Democrats insisted that the president has proposed no departure from national traditions and that there is nothing to reflect on his utterances. Some leaders even predicted that if the resolution came to a vote every Democrat would support it; but they declared discussion needlessly would disrupt senate debate.

Senator Borah asked that the resolution go over for a day, but did not reveal whether he would call it up. Senator Cummins also declined to say whether he would press his motion setting aside next week for debate on the president's speech.

In a long preamble, the Borah resolution quotes Washington's declaration in his farewell address, that "it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties," in the affairs of the old world; a letter written by Jefferson declaring "our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe"; and Monroe's historic message to congress laying

down the doctrine of America for Americans.

If Senator Borah attempts to press the resolution the foreign relations committee Democrats will move to refer it to the committee. Should pronounced opposition to that course develop, however, the leaders declare it will not be insisted upon, and that Democrats will join the Republicans in passing the measure. The Democrats pointed out that the president himself declared in his address that participation in a league for peace would not be a departure from the American traditions of isolation, but would mark a rounding out of American policies to guarantee the security of American institutions.

Democratic opposition will be continued, however, to the Cummins resolution, which was discussed last night by senate leaders and President Wilson. The president's exact attitude was not revealed, but there were indications that he was not inclined to take issue with the plans to shut out debate on the peace issue at present in order to prevent sidetracking of other important legislation.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the New Caracacas Mining company for the year ending December 31st, 1916.

Location of mine, Montezuma mining district, county of Esmeralda, State of Nevada.

CREDIT

General Expenses for year 1916.....\$ 80.48
 Deficit December 31st, 1916.....\$118.58
 L. D. CARRIER, President.

MRS. CORNELIA SHROPSHIRE, Secretary, J25-16

Perhaps the saddest thing about Christmas is that there are still so many homes to which Santa Claus is a stranger.—Dallas News.

Some people believe so firmly in the principles of democracy that they stay awake at night thinking how much better they are than other people.—Philadelphia Ledger.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

Your attention is called to the following extract from the Nevada Statutes: Chapter CVIII, Nevada Statutes, 1901: Amended Statute, 1913, Chapter 194:

Section 1. All foreign corporations doing business in the State of Nevada shall, not later than the month of March in each year, beginning in the year 1914, publish a statement of their last year's business in some newspaper published in the State of Nevada. If published in a daily newspaper, such statement shall be published for a period of one week, or if published in a semi-weekly or tri-weekly newspaper, for a period of two weeks; or if published in a weekly newspaper for a period of four weeks.

The penalty for not complying with the above law is a fine of \$100 for each month that the published statement remains unfiled with the several assessors of the state.

Kindly fill out the attached blank and mail to the "TONOPAH BONANZA PRINTING COMPANY, Tonopah, Nevada." We make a nominal charge of \$10.00 for publication, which includes the filing of a sworn affidavit of publication with each of the assessors of the sixteen counties of the state.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

for the year ending December 31, 1916.

Location of mine.....Mining District.....
 County of.....State of Nevada.....

DEBIT	
December 31, 1915, to cash on hand.....	\$
To assessments collected during 1916.....	\$
To amount received from other sources.....	\$
CREDIT	
Mine expense in year 1916.....	\$
General expense in year 1916.....	\$
Paid dividends in year 1916.....	\$
Balance on hand December 31, 1916.....	\$

Secretary,
 (Sign name very plainly)

Address.....

Fill out and return this form with a remittance of \$9.00 and all details as required by law will be attended to.

Tonopah Daily Bonanza

A side issue of more than usual interest in the Vanderbilt Cup Race, Santa Monica, Cal., Nov. 16th, was the battle of The Tires. Both Goodrich and Goodyear were out to win, and much emphasis was placed upon the standing of the contestants in the championship table. While Aitken in the early stages of the race was leading, it looked very much as if Goodyear would score; but Resta, who was the backbone of the Goodrich offense, soon made his presence felt, and when he assumed the lead there was much animation apparent in the Goodrich camp. Later, when it developed that the four leading cars were equipped with Goodrich Tires, telegrams were flashed to every section of the country announcing the victory, which again places the Goodrich in the van for 1916 championship honor. Every car that finished carried Bosch equipment, the majority of them having Bosch spark plugs in addition to magnitos of the same make.

We carry Silvertown Cord Tires and Bosch magnetos in stock.

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Connections will be made with Salt Lake line for points east and west same as heretofore

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